

taxes and more spending cuts. Who in the world could be against that? No one. Except when you strip it away there are two things that ought to concern you as Americans first, and second, many of you as business people who have your own health insurance. I'd like to point out what happens when you get into this. Point number one, this so-called alternative proposal today takes \$40 billion in tax breaks that it gives to people with incomes above \$135,000 and imposes \$40 billion in extra burdens on the elderly and working people just above the poverty line. It sounds great to call one a tax cut and the other to call a budget cut, but when you strip all the rhetoric away there's \$40 billion worth of burdens on people just above the poverty line and \$40 billion less on those of us like me who can afford to do a little more for our country.

The other thing that this alternative budget today presented was a so-called cap on entitlements. Well, in American terms that means one thing: We're going to try to control health care costs. Who could be against that? The problem is that in this proposal we would only control the Government's health care costs. What happens if that happens? If you have private insurance, you know what's happened, you've been paying more than your fair share because if you have health insurance you have to pay for the people who don't have any insurance when they show up and get health care, and they're not paid for, and you have to pay because your Government does not reimburse Medicare and Medicaid at appropriate levels. So if we control the costs of Medicare and Medicaid but we don't reform the health insurance system, that will force the doctors and the hospitals and the health care providers of this country to explode

your health insurance premiums even more in the years ahead than you've experienced in the last 12 years. And that's wrong.

I say let's do it right. Let's control health care costs by doing it for the whole system, reforming the American health care system and reforming the American budget and moving this country forward in a fair and balanced way.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Now wait a minute, I want to introduce the First Lady for a moment, and let her introduce our wonderful Cuban-American sister-in-law and my brother-in-law, her brother.

[At this point, Hillary Clinton welcomed participants and introduced Hugh and Maria Rodham.]

I want to close by acknowledging, in general, the presence in the audience of several members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus who are not Cuban-Americans but who are here, and other Members of Congress who are here. Could we have all the Members of Congress raise your hand. Senator Connie Mack over there from Florida, thank you for coming. Come on up, Robert. Here's a guy who came from the farthest away. Come up, Bill. Okay, all the Members of Congress come up here. We'll give you a little publicity here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Jorge Perez, president and CEO, Related Group; Jorge L. Bolanos, president, Nova Home Health Corp.; Wilfrido Bracerias, president, Med-Care Home Health Agency; and Simon Ferro, attorney, Beckers & Poliakoffa, and former Chair of the Florida Democratic Party.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Mexico-United States Taxation Convention

May 20, 1993

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol, signed at Washington on September 18, 1992. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention.

The income tax Convention, the first between the two countries, is intended to reduce the distortions (double taxation or excessive taxation) that can arise when two countries tax the same income, thereby enabling United States firms to compete on a more equitable basis in Mexico and enhancing the attractiveness of the United States to Mexican investors. The Convention is generally based on the Model Treaty of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and De-

velopment and recent income tax conventions of both parties.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and related Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
May 20, 1993.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting

May 20, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 1992 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distributed to Public Telecommunications Entities by

Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1992.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
May 20, 1993.

Statement on the Death of Four Marines in the VH-60 Helicopter Crash

May 20, 1993

I am greatly saddened by the news of the death of four Marine servicemen in the helicopter crash yesterday. Hillary's and my thoughts and prayers are with the loved ones

of these dedicated airmen. I am sure I speak for all Americans in expressing our Nation's deepest condolences.

Appointment for Members of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships

May 20, 1993

The President appointed 37 members of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships today, including Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses, chief U.S. district court judge Jose Cabranes, astronaut Sally Ride, actress Cecily Tyson, Maj. Gen. Wesley Clark, and Hawaii Governor John Waihee. The Commission will be chaired by Nancy Bekavac, the president of Scripps College.

The Commission on White House Fellowships provides an opportunity for a select group of men and women to spend a year early in their careers serving as paid assistants to Cabinet-level officials, members of the President's staff, or in the Office of the Vice President. Alumni of the program include the Chairman of the Joint